EXTRA!

Housefurnishings' Specials

We shall lead off with one of those

big offerings of Granite Iron ware

for which this store is famous. Only

this one is to be bigger than any yet.

We've got more Granite Iron Ware

3-quart Lip Sance Pans, 2-quart Tea Pots, 3-quart Sance Kettles, with cover, 2-quart Berlin Sance Kettles, with cover, Pans, with cover, 2-quart Coffee Pots, 4-quart Coffee Pots, 4-quart Sance Cake Pan, with tube.

These are well-known values at

19c. each.

Wash Boilers, galvanized iron; sizes 7 and 8; worth \$1.25; for

35c. Spice Boxes, with 7 small boxes inside, japanned, with cover......

35c Sugar Boxes, two sizes, inpanned, with hinge cover

50c. Rice Boilers, 3-quart size, heavy polished tin; for.......

10c Ladles, Skimmers and Dippers. 10,000 of them, heavy tin, for

19c, Milk and Pudding Pans, 8-quart size, for

75c, Granite Iron Water Buckets, with Hp. 10-quart size, for.....

5de. Galvanized Iron Tea Kettles, strongly made and won't rust; 5-quart size, for

25c. Tin Sauce Pans, Windsor shape, with cover, 2-quart size, made in one plece, for

25c. Henry Polished Tin Ten Pots, 2-quart size, for

exic. Japanned Knife and Fork Boxes, extra stoing and well finished, for

50c. Polished Tin Ten Kettles, 5-quart

5c. Brook's Crystal Soap, for......

5c. Saks' Olelne Soup, for 3c.

10c. Thompson's Red Scal Lye, for

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

embroidered and initialed, some lace

trimmed and some Swiss embroid-

ered-dozens and dozens of them,

worth up to 39c., for 25c.

Pure Linen Hemstliched Handkerchiefs, Swiss embroddered and lace trimmed; every thread is linen of better value than usually sold at from 15c, to 15c, Choice. 12 1-2c.

Ladles' Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and warranted there's not a sin-gle cotton thread in them. Worth 125gc., for

Lot of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,

5c. Oakley's Flotilla Soap, White,

Choice tomorrow of

50c. and 75c.-for-

Some Peculiarities of Our Own Making Shown in a Good-Natured Comparison.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Retween mere persons the comparison of language is a harmless and even a friendly thing, by reason of the pleasure of telling their own minor customs of which many men and women are sensible, and which one willing to listen-and he is willing to listen who is permitted to return a like description of his own lesser habits. But between nations there is impatience and even indignation; whereas Americans and English might do something better than quarrel or play, for they might mend certain things that have gone astray between them, and that might with some reciprocal

gain be settled midway.

For instance, a letter needs no postmark when it bears this sign of its origin. "I should like to have you come." It is a phrase no one uses in England, but it is also a phrase that one small word would change into pure English of a good time. change into pure English of a good time.

"To have you come" is more modern than we can endure, yet "I would have you to come" seems to be somewhat more ancient than we have courage for. Why do we fear it? The phrase has a healthy sound, is homely, and yet may be made ceremonious with all ornamental measures of address by means of the context. But "I should like to have you come," with all his faults, is surely better than the most uncouth of phrases, which is current English use, as that is current American—"I should like you to come." While we refuse the Americanism, can we ask the Americans to take into use our Anglicism? It is something to their credit that they never either speak or write it, for it is singularly inclegant; only less so than "I want you to come," which we all say, though we may not write it, but which in America, or at least in New England, they hardly mend by "I want you should come."

y "I want you should come."
Again, the same note of a few lines that so American with its "have you come" equally un-English in the phrase, "Write ie." It must be owned that this sounds ill to us fallect I am told it has become usual here also in letters of affairs); but it seems to us (albeit I am told it has become usual here also in letters of affairs); but it seems to be the invariable form on the other side of the ocean. There is assuredly nothing wrong with it except novelty. We make no difficulty of "Write me a letter," and yet "Write me by return post" we cannot abide. Why not? "Me" in our monotonous language is as good a dative as it is an accusative so that grammar is not outraged; and this obviously we neknowledge by our "Write me a letter," "Sing me a song," and "Give me a book."

American Scruples.

American Scruples.

In an article on this ever interesting topic Mr. William Archer has said that "the Americans do not make a principle of following the Latin emphasis, else they would lowing the Latin emphasis, else they would say orator-y," and so forth. But as a fact they nearly do say it. They make a kind of compromise. To hear them say "oratory" you would suppose that in the further inland parts of their own country they would say oratory with a quite long o, but that they have been somewhat discouraged by the English practice. They nearly equalize the syllables, as though they were speaking French. Nor do they ever achieve the expert En_lish way of hurrying a syllable without dropping it alfogether, which makes "oratory" a kind of test of English accent. When they say "library" they seem to be remembering the precepts of their facehers is childhood, who had warned them to divide the two r's, but not with so distinct on the two r's, but not with se ence to his schoolmaster than we burden ourselves withal. He is apt to tell you how carefully he was trained to pronounce Leigh Hint with a rhyme to "say" for the Christian name. Nor does he change that fashion when he learns that Leigh Hunt and his countrymen used a different vowel sound.

On the whole, he pronounces with much more purpose and weariness and with much

more purpose and weariness, and with more consciousness of education, than does the Englishman. He has more scruples. He never writes 'round (the adverb) without an apostrophe to signify the merely collo-quial dropping of the a. And this word he eason (although Biblical English is always t hand, and at least as familiar in the inited States as with us) "about" seems to United States as with us) "ahout" seems to be quite out of use. An American may say that he will talk to you "about a book," but he will talk to you "about a book," but he will never say that he is "going about," he always says "going around," or, familiarly, "round," He thinks us very slovenly for our way of dropping the h in "white," and he pronounces it carefully, transposing it so that it begins the word. He sounds the h in "hotel," which to us seems ill, because it is not French. And generally he sets you understand that what he does is not done by chance.

He says "ad-dress" with consciousness that somehow the word so pronounced re-

that somehow the word so pronounced re-quir's more care in a sentence than it does when spoken in the English manner (derived from the French) with the accent on the second syllable. That ad-dress is the usual educated way in America is proved not only by speech, but by meter, for I have just found the word with that stress

Two Things for Us to Give Up.

Why, one may wonder in vain, have th United States given up the use of "branch?" Scripture and all the poets and all English literature have made the word as familiar there as it is here. Why, then, are we althere as it is here. Why, then, are we al-ways teased, in print and in speech alike, with "limb" in place of it? If America will promise to take "branch" back into use, and if she will give up the ugly word "dirt" in place of "earth" as a gardening term, England on her part will do some-thing to please her, or two things. The hing to please her, or two things. offer is a fair one. Which are they to be? It is only too evident that any American is ready to name two things that offend to name two things that offend him in the talk of English people, and of-fend him not without good reason. I would not offer such a paltry concession as the abandonment of "different to," for this, although Americans are still complaining of it in our speech, we have long ago explicitough some of us may say it, in that state of inadvertence to which we are too liable none of us who have any responsibility will ever write it again. We know it is modern and of a bad time. We remember how ill it looks where it stands in the Queen Anne English of Thackeray's "Es-mond." Let them ask us for something

inadvertent we certainly are, more than any other European nation, and much more than America. It is by no means of their own habit of observation that we become aware of the prevalence of certain habits of speech among Americans. For instance, a novelist, who is one of the most vigilant of writers and of men, mimics the speech of an Englishwoman by printing her manner of pronouncing "styoupid." Few English hearers detect the fact that all Americans of whatever part of the continent icans of whatever part of the continent call their chief city "Noo York." Not that they make the double o long or conspicu-ous. The word is spoken quite quickly and makes an lambic foot, whereas we generally take it as a spondee. But the absence of the English slight preliminary sound seems to be invariable in America.
That sound is, however, a little refinement
which we shall take leave to keep.
American indignation, even when it is de-

erved, is easier to meet than an admiraserved, is easier to meet than an admira-tion that is altogether unmerited. An American said to me, by the chance of conversation, that he had lived long enough in London to learn English habits and to like them best. "I never now feel so much as tempted to say 'class'—I naturally say 'class, like you." As I have never once as tempted to say 'class'—I naturally say 'clahss,' like you." As I have never once said "clahss," but check the child who speaks the word with that open a, the homage was all in vain. Yet the American Anglophile had the taste of Tennyson on his side. There seemed to be no close a, even in such a word as "black." that the poet did not open and broaden into some enormous sound in his reading aloud. And as some few Americans will imitate some of us, in spite of the rest, by saying some of us, in spite of the rest, by saving "clahss," some of us are bent upon paying them a like tribute of flattery, and in other things than speech. Of those things surely the most unwelcome to all Americans whose good outlion we prize most unstantial. the most unwelcome to all Americans whose good opinion we prize must be the newspaper way of heading the announcement of a death in this manner: "Mr. Jones Dead," instead of "Death of Mr. This seems to me the one intol-hing. It intends to call up, as it were, a mental picture of the deceased on his deathbed. What do we deserve at the hands of the America we ought to admire for copying such a custom?

Second Day of The Saks Stores' Boom Sale.

EVERY ITEM WE MENTIONED LAST NIGHT HOLDS GOOD FOR TOMORROW-AND FOR TOMORROW ONLY.

EXTRA!

For the Children.

Tomorrow the Toys and the Dolls them and give them a peep into San- special prices on them that make ta Claus' workshop and see the won- the buying a matter of immense sayannual Christmas visit. The music temptation of lower-than-ever prices. boxes will be playing, the horns atooting, the bells a-jingling and the Overcoats-Reefers-Knee Pantsdolls a-dancing and a-talking.

We don't care whether you buy a penny's worth or not-but you'll get an idea for later action—and the little folks can spend a happy hour.

We earnestly urge you to bring them tomorrow.
Fourth Floor, Eastern Section-Elevators.

Millinery.

Just a culling of the very biggest of the specials. Don't expect these same values after tomorrow nightfor they are impossible longer.

Spanish Turbans, with brims of chinchilla, mink and shaded grebe, of different colors; soft crowns of velvet to match your costume; to these you have but to add a touch of trimming here and there and you'll have a most effective and stylish Hat. Worth \$8.50.

\$4.98.

Table of Velvet Roses, in Black, White, Red, Green, Blue, Violet, Tan and Brown, three to the bunch; worth 48c., for.... 28c.

Ladies' Underwear.

Just a mention of one of the six special items: The Harvard Mills' Seconds—that are as good if not better than half the "firsts."

All Wool, part Wool, Merino and Balbriggan, in Gray, White and Ecru. Some are Shirt and Drawers Suits; others are Combination Suits, with long and short sleeves.

The values range from 75c. to \$1.75 a garment. Choice for

58 cents.

COON HUNTING IN MAINE. The Season Now at Its Height, and

From the New York Sun. The full moon of September witnessed the beginning of the coon hunting season in eastern Maine, and, though the hardwood trees were thick with leaves, affording excellent biding places for the fleeing animals and making much hard work for hunters and dogs, the result has been very satisfactory to all the participants excepting the coons that were slain. The Maine

raccoon differs in no essential from his cousins in West Virginia and Kentucky. He is an all-round athlete, endowed with the powers for defense and escape that nature generally distributes among three or four species of mammals. He is as cunning as a fox. He can swim as well as an otter, and he can climb a tree quicker than a wildcat; while for genuine grit and fighting abilities he can discount any other animal that walks. For these reasons coon hunting has always been a favorite sport in Maine.

The essentials for coon hunting in Maine are a good dog-a foxhound with a dash of bull terrior blood in his composition preferred-a rifle or revolver for shooting. an ax for felling the trees, a lantern for illuminating the dark places where coons may hide, a pair of long-legged rubber boots, a square of court plaster for dress ing wounds and a fat bottle of high-proof whisky for reasons too numerous to men-tion. Until the middle of October, when the stacked corn is taken to the barn, nobody starts on a coon hunt until 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, for the animals are night feeders and seldom start out until their human foes have gone to bed. The point of departure is from an isolated cornfield in a back lot. Having blanketed and tethered their horses, all but one of the hunters creep away to the edge of the woods nearest the cornfield, lying several rods apart to await the oncoming of their prey. Then the remaining hunter leads his dog to the side of the cornfield that is furthest away from the waiting gunners and trails him back and forth among the stacks until a fresh track is scented, when the baying dog is set free. Though a coon can often whip a dog in a fair fight, he will never risk an ncounter while there is an avenue of es-ape, preferring to conserve his energies to the last. The hidden gunners can tell from the sounds made by the dog the direc-tion in which the coon is running. If he is coming toward them they make ready to

shoot at the first sound of scampering feet, and to shoot again and again as long as there is a hope of hitting anything.

If the night is bright and the coon is young, the hunters stand a good chance of shooting the coon or the dog or both, in a few minutes after the alarm is given. Other few minutes after the alarm is given. Oth-erwise the whole party is off for a long, hard chase through the dark woods, the coon in the lead, followed more or less closely by the dog, while the men trail out behind in distances that are measured by age and powers of endurance. A coon that has survived two or three nights of hard hunting seems to know from instinct that his greatest safety lies in a straight-away run over rough and swampy land. It then becomes a question of endurance between him and the dog. If closely pressed, he will take to the swamps, swimming muddy ponds and creeks to kill the scent and delay the chase. Under these conditions the muddy and water-soaked men give out after a few hours, leaving the dog to go on alone. A gritty dog will tree a coon in four hours or less, but if the men do not come up to help him out the only satisfac-

tion he gets from the hunt is to sit howling and shivering at the foot of the tree until daylight and hunger drive him home. Under more favoring conditions, where the dog is swift and the land is hilly, the coon takes to a tree after making a hope-less attempt to escape on the ground. The hunters light their lanterns, and, guided by the dog, climb or peer into a number of trees before the coon is found, rolled ur of trees before the coon is found, folled up in a ball and hiding away in the thicket of limbs and foliage. A man with a lan-tern held aloft on a long pole is set to watch the coon. If the animal is large the trees adjoining the one in which the coon is hiding are cut down and moved away so there can be no means of escape away so there can be no means of escape from one tree to another. After this one man holds the dog while two other men with axes chop down the coon tree. Before the limbs hit the ground the dog is set free. Men who have never seen a twenty-five-pound coon fighting for his life against a dog twice his weight have missed some of the most exciting sport in the against a dog twice his weight have missed some of the most exciting sport in the world. The coon lies on its back, defending itself with sharp teeth and sharper claws, its body drawn up into a ball of fluffy fur and every sense alert for attack or defense. Woe to the dog that turns tail or looks away at such a time. In another moment he is sent home limping and

EXTRA!

Boys' Clothing.

For this sale we have taken popuextend an invitation to all the boys lar lots right out of the regular stock and girls in Washington to pay them | (and, by the way, the best and biggest a visit. We want the parents to bring stock in town)—and deliberately put derful novelties the good old soul ing. Naturally we've chosen the has arranged to distribute on his most attractive values and added the

> Long and Short Pants Suitsand Star Waists.

Boys' Double-breasted and Brownie Suits, in neat pattern of Gray Cheviot, and the Brownies are nattlly trimmed with braid; every thread a strong wear-giving one; sizes 3 to 16
years. Actual value \$2.50, for......\$1.48

One hundred Boys' Double-breasted and Brownie Suits, made up in all-wool cheviot and stylish worsteds; the Brownies with combina-

Lot of Boys' Double-brensted Short Pants Sults, made up in all-wool Brown checked cheviots; all seams reinforced; patent walstsizes 7 to 16 years. Actual value \$5, for \$3.95

Young Men's Long Pants Suits, Gray and Brown cheviots, all wool and made up in Single-breasted style; cut in latest fashion and thoroughly tailored; sizes 14, 15 and 16 years, and the actual value is \$5. Spe-

Boys' Overcoats and Reefers.

Boys' Black Cheviot Overcoats, all wool and fast color, cut the stylish length, finished with double-stitched seams and velvet collar; fine Italian cloth lining; sizes 4 to 16 years.

Boys' Brown Frieze Reefers, all wool, lined with plaid cloth; inserted velvet collar and large pearl buttons; sizes 3 to 8 years; worth \$4.50, for......\$3.45

Boys' Knee Pants.

Plain Blue and Fancy Chevlot Knee Pants, in all sizes from 4 to 14 years, strongly made

Star Waists.

Some plain White and others fancy Percales; some with Columbia collars, others with Narvo collars; in all sizes from 5 to 13 years; Walsts worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 75c.

yelping, with all desire for coon hunting gone from his mind forever. A skilled dog stands near the coon's héad, dodging from side to side and awaiting a favorable open-ing. A dozen times he charges at a fan-cied exposure of neck or back, and is sent hack with torn ears and bleading shoul back with torn ears and bleeding shoul-ders. These wounds, while hard to bear, afford a liberal education to a coon dog that is made of the right stuff. If the dog will remain cool for a few minutes he is sure to win, for the coon grows more fran-tic the longer the fight lasts and then at tic the longer the fight lasts, and then at an unguarded moment the dog sees the place and the way, and, defying claws and teeth, pushes his heavy muzzle against the coon's throat. A bunch of fur is tossed in the air; as it comes down the dog catches it by the small of the back. The dog growls as its teeth crunch through the coon's backbone; the coon quivers for a moment and lies still and the dog lies down to dress his wounds and make his toilet, after the manner of dogs, knowing there are a soft rug, a warm fire and plenty to eat awaitng him at home.

If the hunt has been a long one, the men ire in nearly as bad condition as the dog and but little better off than the coon. The dead animal is skinned and dressed while the party takes a rest and consults the ocntents of sundry black bottles. Then all repair to the nearest house and have an early coon breakfast, at which many disutes take place and many stories are told. putes take place and many stories are told. If the coon is big and fat there is meat enough left over to furnish the dog with all he can eat. There will be a lot of sweet baked potatoes dripping in coon fat that will do to warm over for dinner. Though the leavings from a coon breakfast are always considerable, the bottles fast are always considerable, the bottles

fast are always considerable, the bottles which started out with the party are always emptied. No band of Maine coon hunters was ever known to carry enough whisky to last through the trip.

Since buffalo greatcoats have become garments for millionaires, the well-to-do farmers of Maine have found that coonskin overcoats are warm and comforting. From eighteen to thirty skins are required for eighteen to thirty skins are required for a coat. The pelts are tanned with the fur on, and then some city tailor is hired to make them into a coat, which is lined with red flannel and ornamented along the skirts by pendant coon talls. Though good coonskin coats may be purchased ready made for \$40 to \$60 each, no Maine coon hunter will ever buy one. Until he can kill coons enough to make a coat for himself, he will untold agonies from cold sooner than demean his profession.

Localizing of a Good Story, From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Strange how a good story will get localized and pass into the traditions of a dozen different places," said a traveling man whose trade takes him all over the country. "Take the silver dollar story, for instance. In Washington any resident will tell you how John R. McLean offered to cover a lot belonging to old man Willard with silver dollars, and how the old man replied that he would sell if the coins were placed on edge. The property referred to is now the site of the West-ern Union building. In Atlanta, Ga., the same story is told about an old citizen named Collier. 'I'll sign the deed if you set 'em up edgeways,' is the local version of the retort. In Chicago this ingenious bit of financiaring is attributed. set 'em up edgeways, is the local version of the retort. In Chicago this ingenious bit of financiering is attributed to two differing veterans, each of whom is said to be the only original dollar man. In both yarns the coveted bit of real estate is described as lying in what is now the heart of the city, and plenty of people remember how they heard the facts from their fathers and know them to be accurate. One of the legendary veterans was a Capt. West—I don't recall the name of the other.

the other.
"In New York one may hear a similar "In New York one may hear a similar story in which John Jacob Astor, the elder, figures as the shrewd property owner who wanted the dollars turned edgewise, and in Philadelphia the same thing is told about a member of the Biddle family. Last summer I was sitting with some friends in a San Francisco cafe when one of them sprung the dollar anecdote as an incident of the days of the Argonauts. He said the lot was located on Nob hill and had a forty-foot frontage by a sixty-foot depth. According to his version, the perpendicular proposition was accepted and the sum According to his version, the perpendicular proposition was accepted and the sum total was 'over \$200,000.' Just for fun, I pulled out a dollar, measured it and did a little figuring. A standard dollar is one-eighth of an inch thick and one and a haif inches in diameter. Lying flat it would require just 155,600 of them to cover a forty by sixty-foot lot, and 1,844,200 if placed on edge. My friend was somewhat staggered, but he declared that his uncle was present and that his uncle was truthful. We let it go at that."

Mustard water is useful for cleansing the hands after touching onions or any other malodorous substance.

EXTRA!

Ladies' Silk-lined Suits and Silk Waists.

That Silk-lined Suit deserves big type and big adjectives. It has never the materials and making.

Choice is of Black or Blue Serge or Cheviot, with tight-fitting or fly-front jacket and habit skirt; strictly tailor made and LINED ALL THROUGH with excellent quality of Black Taffets Siik; all sizes—

\$12.75.

To the Fisk, Clark & Flagg and other Waist items mentioned yesterday we add this arrival of this morn-

100 Ladies' Fine Black Taffeta Silk Dress Walsts, made up with dainty tucking front and back, dress sleeves and fancy stitched standing collar, with turned occuers. The value is \$5-bas was intended to sell at \$5-bat we shall mark them for tomorrow only.. \$3.50

Girls' Clothing.

These two lots will prove most interesting to mothers who are studying the problem of dressing the girls. But the privilege to obtain these! values at these prices must be accepted tomorrow.

Ladies' and Children's Hosierv.

Ladies' Hose, worth from 39c. to 75c. a pair, including-

White and Cream Silk Plated,
Pure Lisle Thread, Hermsdorf dyed,
Maco Yarn, Hermsdorf dyed, plain and drop
stitch, and some with White feet.
Wool Cashmere,
Ribbed Wool and Gray Wool,
Fancy Striped Drop-stitch.

Choice, 23c. a pair.

Children's Whalebong Ribbed Hose, so called

Men's Furnishings.

been matched in quality at the price. up last night's Star if you want all precedentedly low.

Men's Dunham Ribbed Wool Shirts and Drawers; Shirts silk-bound and silk-faced, with pearl buttons, Drawers with satine bands, reinforced seats, taped seams and suspender tapes; worth \$1.50 a garment, for. 98c.

Men's Hygieric Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in two colors; they are made with twin needle stitching that doubles their wearing strength; worth 75c, a garment, for.... 48c.

Let of Imitation Guyet Suspenders, that are made on the same principle as the genuine Guyet; stripes, checks and platds; also some Fancy English Webs, with mohair ends; both lots are worth 35c, a pair. Special. 18c.

50 dozen Men's Fancy Percale Shirts, with stiff bosoms; both vertical and horizontal

Lytewate and Duplex Elastic Derbys, on the latest blocks, and those Pearl Golf Hats-all three regular \$3 value-for today and tomorrow at \$1.69.

Velvet Jockey Caps, trimmed with braid and double band; Plain Blue Golf Caps, and fancy ones, too, that are all wool. In this let are values up to 50c., for................................. 12c. Boys' Fancy Plaid Golf Caps, the new shapes and combinations; worth 50c., for 25c.

is the price for tomorrow. They are French Kid Gloves, in all the popular shades, and if you'll sit down before the counters we'll fit them on your hands-that's how highly we

79c. a pair.

Saks and Company,

Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.

QUAIL HUNTING IN THE SOUTH.

Many Northerners Journey to the Game Lands of North Carolina. Correspondence of the New York Times.

The quail's whistle is already beginning to be heard through the game lands of middle North Carolina, reminding the people of the countryside that before long hundreds of gin to pour in for the season's hunting. All around this neighborhood, which is a paradise for the huntsman, land owners are labeling their border posts with notices of warning to any one daring to bring gun or dog on the premises. But all this will be forgotten when the hunters begin to mollify the irate rustics with silver dollars or even the less costly bribe of flattery and persuasion. In the end everybody will hunt where he likes, and echoes of shot and shell will mingle with the whirring roar of the covey and the excited voices of numberless enthusiasts of the sport.

To the average inhabitant of thickly settled sections of the northern and middle states quail hunting is little known. Most people, no doubt, are unacquainted Most people, no doubt, are unacquainted with how the thing is done, or what an enormous amount of interest is taken by enthusiasts in the sport. Weeks and even months are occupied by the expert in training his dogs, and long before the season opens on November 1 he is romping over the country with his pupples in tow, teaching them the scent of the birds and instilling into them a firm fear of the results of the least disobedience to his commands. By the least disobedience to his commands. By the time for the open season the intelligent animals are in prime condition, moving this way and that in accord with the slight est motion of their master's hand, and obeying his spoken commands with equal precision. They move or stand or lie flat on the ground as he directs, or, when a bird falls dead, dart into the thicket or brook and bring it to his feet. Such of the young dogs as prove intractable or stupid are disposed of in short order, leaving only the shrewd and doelle ones to run through the season. The hunter of long experience has his old and trusty animals. These old stagers assist their master in training the

Setters and pointers are the breeds of dogs used for quail. The setter, with its long hair and thick skin, has the advantage long hair and thick skin, has the advantage of withstanding briers, and will burst through the thickest nettles. He is also a lover of water, and delights to swim across the river after a dead bird. But the pointer hates both water and briers, although if well trained he will brave both at his master's bidding. His superiority to the setter is a greater adaptability for training, and he is also less suphbarn and lasts better. In he is also less stubborn and lasts better.

he is also less stubborn and lasts better. In most cases the owner of a large number of dogs will have some of both breeds, using each species for the kind of hunting to which it is best suited.

In training the dogs the hunter first rakes them "heel"—that is, walk behind him—from home to the fields over which he intends to shoot. These fields are covered with stubble of wheat; rwe or grass, and any one versed in bird lere knows that early in the morningois, the best time to find the quali feeding in the open, whence they depart during the middle of the day. As soon as the ground is reached the hunter takes his stand on some relevated knoll, where there is spread—out before him a clear view in all directions and then waves his hand toward the impatient dogs. No his hand toward the impatient dogs. No sooner is the motion made than the animals spring forward and begin to course over the ground, with their noses close to the earth.

Round and round the dogs circle, sniffing and blowing, but never stopping for a mo-ment. At last one of them idrops flat. The hunter grasps his guq, and runs toward the spot, and the other does race around and drop behind the one that first halted, all taking care not to pass over the ground in front. By the time the man arrives all the animals are formed into line, their bodies rigid and tails extended straight out, bodies rigid and tails extended straight out, their noses all pointed in the same direc-tion. The quait are found, and one only has to look to the spot at which the dogs are pointing to know exactly where the covey lies crouching and ready to fly. Soft-ly the hunter creeps up behind the foremost dog, his gun cocked and every muscle on the alert. When he is ready to shoot he makes some noise to stir up the hiding birds, which are the color of the ground, and hence invisible until they rise. With a roar that sounds to the nervous hunter more disconcerting than the roll of cannon, whole flock hurls itself into the air and makes for the nearest wood. Both carrels are emptted into the covey as it whirls itself away, and, if the man behind the gun is a good shot, one or two, or even four.

birds may drop.

All this time the dogs remain motionless.

They see the birds rise and also watch where they go. They see, too, whether any

EXTRA!

Not half the specials can be given space here. Catch the bargain inspi- choice of some exceedingly strong ration from the following and look | Suit values at \$7.50, \$10 and \$12.50. All three lots that we absolutely You can count up \$25 of worth in the details. They are all needed know you cannot duplicate in Amerthings-and they are all offered un- ica at the prices named. This is a than any store in town-we sell it with special offerings-of great im-

Men's Striped Fleeced Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; Shirts with French neck; slik-bound front; Drawers reinforced and overlocked seams. A great big value for 29c.

Men's Haif Hose, made expressly for us, White Polka Dots on Black, Blue and Brown; an exceedingly well-fashioned, strong-thread Hose. Special price for box of six natrs.

Men's and Boys' Hats. For the men, the choice of those

For the Boys:

Ladies' Kid Gloves. \$1 is the actual value. 79c. a pair

Shoes 66Wm. Hahn & Co. 99 Always Reliable.

Saturday Shoe-Sales To Be Doubled Tomorrow.

EXTRA!

Men's Clothing.

For tomorrow you shall have the

Whether your choice is \$7.50, \$10

or \$12.50, it's a Saks-made Suit, pos-

sessing all the superlativeness that

Five styles Fancy Cheviot Suits, with Single-breasted Conts and Double or Single-breasted Vests; new, nobby patterns; strictly all wool, and perfect fitting. Compare with \$10 elsewhere. \$7.50

Eight styles Men's Single and Double-breasted

Sack Suits, in All-wool Cheviots, plain and fancy, and Fancy Worsteds; including the famous Armor-strength Cheviots; stylishly cut, tallor made, "Fit Reform" fitting.

Good as anybody else offers at \$15 or \$16.50. \$12.50

Men's Pants.

A lot of Men's Pure Worsted Pants, in neat

striped patterns, correctly cut and perfect fit ting-about 500 pairs; as the cloth market

stands today these Pants cannot be made up

to sell for a penny under \$5 a pair. So they

\$3.75 a pair.

Shoes.

To the special lot of Ladies' Shoes

we have added a lot of Men's and a

lot of Boys'. Makes three of the

biggest of big bargains for Saturday.

Special, \$1.98 a pair.

Boys' All Solid Leather Lace Shoes, easy on

the feet and hard to wear out; worth \$1.25 a pair, for. \$1.00

finished tops.

They are excellent Shoes for \$3.

Ladies' Vict Kid Shoes, in Button and Lace, with culf patent leather tips and kid and slik-

are a big bargain tomorrow at

that insures.

special occasion, and we are meeting more. Do you wonder at it?

We have been almost doubling our usual business every week so far this fall. The warm weather of the past few days, however, has caused a slight set-back to our sales. This shortage has got to be offset tomorrow-and you Shoe buyers will be benefited by this off-

In anticipation of the present high prices of Shoes,-we ordered last summer twice our usual quantity of Fall and Winter Shoes, and we have got to dispose of twice as many Shoes as usual in consequence.

Old prices will prevail here as long as our present stock holds out,—but for tomorrow we shall even make special discounts from these low prices, in order to double our usual

Ladies' Department.

Hand-sewed, Warm-lined, Quilted and Piain Cloth Juliets and Low-cut House Slippers, Black, Red and Fancy Colors.— The kind generally sold for \$1.25.

Special Tomorrow.... Onc.

Black Vici Kid Solid-sole Dressy Laced and Button Boots, extension-edge and close-trimmed soles.—Regularly \$1.50.

Child's Hand-sewed Soft Vici Laced and Rutton, with and without spring heels.— Sizes 2 to 8.—Well worth 75c.

Boys' and Giris' Stout Kid, Satin and Crack-proof Calf Double-sole Laced and Button.— Any size up to 2.

Special Tomorrow 48c.

Special Tomorrow... 69c.

are killed, and if so where they fall. When the master calls "Away!" they dart for-ward, bring in the dead game and then

rush off in the direction taken by the

There is no monotony in shooting quail, although the method in locating each dif-ferent brood is similar. Every shot varies

Special Tomorrow...\$1.19

Crack-proof Calf, Double-sole, Winter-weight Walking Boots.— Fully equel in wear and fit to any \$2 Shoes. Special Tomorrow...\$1.39

Special Tomorrow...\$1.89

The Latest, Nobblest Scotch-edge Hand-made Vici Kid Laced Shoes, soles double through to the heels.— Style 644.—Handsome \$3.50 Shoes.

Men's Fall Shoes.

Double-sole All-solid Leather Working Boots,—the kinds you've always paid \$2 for. Special Tomorrow.......\$1.45 Triple-sele Leather-lined Tan Storm Calf and Black Sterling Calf Extension-edge \$2.5) Shoes.

Special Tomorrow.......\$1.95

Special Tomorrow....95c.

Special Tomorrow... \$1.15

Style 230 Child's Best-wearing Vici Kid, Patent Tip, Wide Round-toe Laced, double soles,— Regularly \$1.50.—Sizes 8 to 11. Special Tomorrow...\$1.19

WM. HAHN & CO.'S 3 Reliable Shoe Houses.

ern cities for a few weeks every year is increasing regularly—to such an extent, in fact, that many people of the country are beginning to think that legislation against "foreign" hunters may be necessary to prevent the utter annihilation of the quail.

Fish and Egg Canapes.

in ease or difficulty; every time the dogs point they do it in a slightly different way, unnoticed by a novice, but all-important to their skilled master. No two days' ex-periences are the same, and between No-vember 1 and March 15 of every year the Beat two eggs until they form a thick froth, season with pepper and salt and add a teaspoonful of anchovy essence and a tablespoonful of milk. Have ready some cooked whiting (divided into flakes), stir hunting crank gets enough yarns of the field to last him until the next season beinto the beaten eggs about a tablespoonful and a half of the fish; melt a small piece of gins. No kind of sport seems to gain such hold on the people of this section, as well as the hundreds of visiting sportsmen, as butter in a saucepan, and pour in the mixas the hundreds of visiting sportsmen, as dual shooting. It is without a rival in this part of the south, and the numbers of those who come from the various north-

scatter some brown crumbs over the fish before sending it to table.

Tailor-Made Coats. For the time being aspirations are con-

fined to the serviceable, ever useful tailorbuilt coats. A charming coat of this kind, composed of dark green poplin, is fashioned on the simplest lines. The fronts overlap slightly and are buttoned together in a very smart manner by a double set of but-tons at the bust and waist. Pointed lapels of pale blue moire reveal a chemisette of blue mousseline de soie. The fullness of the poplin skirt, which is quite plain, is left to the imagination.

Thousands of situations have been obtained through the want columns of The

Special Tomorrow... \$2.45

Special Tomorrow...\$2.90

Styles 515 and 532.—Two of our most Popular Hand-sewed Double-sole Tan and Black Box Calf \$3 Quality Snoes.

Special Tomorrow.....\$2.45 Style 618 Vlci Kld Double-sole, and 624 Triple-sole Extension-edge F.ne Enamel Walking Shoes.—\$3.50 values.

Special Tomorrow.....

Children's Department.

Boys' \$1.50 Sterling Culf, Dongoù-top Dressy Laced Shoes,— perfect fitting and very durable.—Sizes 2 to 5½.

Special Tomorrow... \$1.89 COR, 7TH AND K STS.

1914 - 1916 PA. AVE.